WHAT KILLS AMERICANS.

Fast Living-Rechless Enting-Hard Drinks Ing-Poor Sivering-Social Jealousy-Political Amelita: -Violent Passions The fine for Money.

The alarming disease of this country is nervous de lity and prostration. It goes under many names but it is essentially the same complaint. Hospitals and private institutions for nervous nationis are crowded. The average of life in the United States is decreasing every year. S den deaths from nervous collapse among our business, professional and public men are so frequent as scarcely to excite remark. The majority of suicides, committed without apparent reason, or under so-called "depression of spirits," are really prompted by nervous prostration, which is a fruitful source of insanity and crime with all their grief and horror.

These facts are startling. They threaten the very life of the nation. They assail the springs of its power and prosperity. They wreck manhood's strength and woman's usefulness and beauty.

causes. What are they? The answer is easy and terribly plain: Our vicious personal habits; our careless and lawless eating and drinking; the in-tense mental and physical strain arising from our mad race after money, position and influence; the fears and struggles of poverty; the use of narcotics and stimulants; our fashion of turning day into night and night into day; and, briefly, our desperate willingness to pay any price for an hour's pleasure or success. So we burn line's candle at both ends and fill the lunatic asylums and the graveyards.

The disasse from which we suffer and die is, in plain English, Nervous Dyspepsia, as it is seated in the Nerves and in the organs of Digestion, Assimilation and Nutrition. Healthy digestion being impeded or destroyed, the whole body, nerves included, is literally starved; even when there is no emaciation to tell the sad story.

Nervous prostration sends out its warnings:-headache in the morning; a persistent dull heaviness or aching at the base of the brain; wakefulness; loss of appealte, and disgust with food: lose of mental energy and interest in ordinary duties and business; restlessness and anxiety without any assignable reason; erucations; bad breath; foul mucous on the teeth; occasional giddiness; palpitation of the heart; sallowness of the skin; coated tongue and gradual failure of

strength and ambition. The remedy is a total abandonment of the habits and customs which cause the disease in each individual case, and the use of Shaker Extract of Roots (Seigel's Syrup) to cure the mischief already done. This great remedy, prepared by the Shaker Community of Mt. Lebanon, N. Y., is especially adapted to eradicate Nervous Dyspepsia. To do this it acts directly and gently but powerfully upon the disordered stomach, liver and kidneys, restoring their tone and vigor, promoting the secretion of bile, expelling waste matters from the system, and purifying the blood.

Upon the nervous system Shaker Extract (Seigel's Syrup) acts as a safe and wholesome anodyne without the slightest narcotic effect, and then leaves the nerves to regain their natural tone and strength through its wonderful influence upon the function of nutrition.

It is safe to say more nervous dyspeptics have been restored by it from the depths of misery to a fresh enjoyment of life and labor than by any or all other forms of treatment combined.

THE MESSAGE.

President Cleveland's Annual Suggestions to Congress.

The National Indebtness.-The Laboring Classes Recognized - The Army, the Navy and the Postal Service-The Indians - Public Lands - Civil Service

[CONCLUDED PROM LAST WEEK.]

The sum paid upon the public debt during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, was \$44,551,043,36.

\$44,551,043,36.

During the twelve months ended Oct. 31, 1886, 3 per cent, bonds were called for redemption amounting to \$127,283,100, of which \$80,643,200 was so called to answer the requirements of the law relating to the sinking fund and \$46,639,900 for the purpose of reducing the public debt by application of a part of the surplus in the treasury to that object. Of the bonds thus called \$102,259,450 became subject under such calls to redemption prime to Nov. 1, 1886. The remainder, amounting to \$25,013,650, matured under the calls after that date.

amounting to \$25,013,650, matured under the calls after that date.

In addition to the amount subject to payment and cancellation prior to Nov. 1, there were also paid before that day certain of these bonds, with the interest thereon, amounting to \$5,072,350, which were anticipated as to their maturity, of which \$2,664,850 had not been called. Thus \$107,341,800 had been actually applied prior to Nov. 1, 1886, to the extinguishment of our bonded and interest bearing debt, leaving on that day still outstanding the sum of \$1,153,443,112

THE POSTAL SERVICE. The Postal Service show marked and gratifying improvement during the past year. The reduction of the rate of letter postage in 1883, rendering the postal revenues madequate to sustain the expenditures, and business depression also contributing, resulted in an excess of cost for the fis-al year ended June 30, 1885, of eight and one-third midieus of dellars. An additional check upon re-cipis by doubling the measure of weight in rating scaled correspondence check upon re cipis by doubling the measure of we git in rating sealed correspondence and diminishing one-half the charge for newspaper carriage, was imposed by legislation which took effect with the beginning of the past fiscal year; while the constant demand of our territorial development and growing population, for the extension and increase of mail facilities and machinery, necessitates steady annual advance in outlay; and the careful estimate of a year ago upon the rates of expenditure then existing contemplated the unavoidable augmentation of the deficiency in the last fiscal year by nearly \$2,000,000. The anticipated reveaue for the last year failed of realization by about \$64,000, but proper measures of economy have so satisfactorily limited the growth of expenditure that the total deficiency, in fact, fell below that of 1885. At the close of the last fiscal year the expense of transportation on star year the expense of transportation on star routes stood at an annual rate of cost less by routes stood at an annual rate of cost less by over \$550,000 than at the close of the previous year, and steamboat and mail messenger service at nearly \$200,000 less. The service has been in the meantime enlarged and extended by the establishment of new offices, in crease of routes of carriage, expansion of carrier delivery conveniences and additions to thrailway mail facilities, in accordance with the growing exigencies of the country and the long established policy of the government. The differences which arose during the year with certain of the steamship companies have terminated by the acquiescence of all in the poncy of the government approved by the congress in the postal appropriation at its last session; and the department now enjoys the utmost service afforded by all vessels which sail from our ports upon either ocean rier delivery conveniences and additions to thrailway mail facilities, in accordance with the growing exigencles of the country and the long established policy of the government. The differences which arose during the year with certain of the steamship companies have terminated by the acquiescence of all in the policy of the government approved by the congress in the postal appropriation at its last session; and the department now enjoys the utmost service afforded by all vessels which sail from our ports upon either ocean—a service generally adequate to the needs of our intercourse. Petitions have, however, been presented to the department by numerous merchants and manufacturers for the establishment of a direct service to the Argentine republic and for semi-monthly dispatches to the empire of Brazil; and the subject is commended to your consideration. I suggest that as distinguished from a grant or subsidy for the mere benefit of any line of trade or travel, whatever outlay may be required to secure additional postal service, necessary and proper and not otherwise attainable, should be regarded as within the limit of legitimate compensation for such service. The extension of the free delivery service as suggested by the postmaster general has heretofore received my sanction, and it is to be accomplished by the reinstatement an cultival confidence of the constant of the confidence of the sum of federal constitutional postal service, necessary and proper and not otherwise attainable, should be regarded as within the limit of legitimate compensation for such service. The extension of the free delivery service as suggested by the postmaster general has heretofore received my sanction, and it is to be accomplished by the reinstatement an cultival confidence of the constant of the confidence of the utmost concern to certain distorted, unjustifiable claims are strained and distorted, unjustifiable claims are strained and distorted, unjustifiable claims are strained and distorted, unjustifiable claims are strained an The extension of the free delivery service as suggested by the postmaster general has heretofore received my sanction, and it is to be hoped a suitable enactment may soon be agreed upon. The request for an appropriation sufficient to enable the general inspection of fourth class offices has my approbation.

The report of the commissioner of pensions contains a detailed and most satisfactory exhibit of the operations of the pension bureau during the last fiscal year. The amount of work done was the largest in any year since the organization of the bureau; and it has been done at less cost than during the previous year in every division. On
the 30th day of June, 1885, there wery division. On
the 30th day of June, 1885, there were 363,785 pensioners on the rolls of the huren. Since 1851
there have been 128, 73 applicants for pensions
the war of 1812. There were 6.1,754 of these applications allowed, including 60,175 to the soldiers
of 1812 and their widows. The total amount peal
for pensions since 1861 is 188, 24,811,57.
The number of new pensions allowed during the
year ended June 30, 1880, is 40,857—a larger number than has been allowed in any year saw one
since 1861; the names of 2,229 pensioners which
had been previously dropped from the rolls were
restored during the year, and after deductlog those dropped within the same time for
various causes, a met increase remains for the
year of 30,638 names. From Jan. 1, 1861, to bee.
1, 1885, 1,907 private pension acts had been passed.
Since the last mentioned date, and during the
last session of the congress, 644 such acts became
laws. It seems to me that more can expreciations without being convinced that
through its instrumentality instice can be
very nearly done to all who are entitled
under present laws to the pension bourset of this class are such as only lack by misfortune the kind of quantity of proof which the
law and regulations of the bureau require, or
which, though their merit is apparent. for some
other reason cannot be justly dealt with through
general laws. These conditions fully justify appilication to the congress for a special pension
act to overruis the deliberate and careful deterion to seems favorable action whon it could not
be expected under the most liberal axecution of
general laws. These conditions fully justify appilication to the congress for a special pension,
act to everrise the most liberal axecution of
general laws. These conditions fully justify appilication to the congress for a special pension,
act to everrise the most special entities to the
expected under the most liberal axecution of
general laws.

importunity on the part of those, other than the pensioner, who are especially interested, or they arise from special acts passed for the benefit of individuals. The men who fought side by side should stand side by side when they participate in a grateful nation's kind remembrance. Every consideration of fairness and justice to our ex-soldiers, and the protection of the patricipiae in a grateful nation's kind remembrance. Every consideration of fairness and justice to our ex-soldiers, and the protection of the patriotic instinct of our citizens from perversion and violation, point to the adoption of a pension and violation, point to the adoption of a pension and violation, point to the adoption of a pension and violation, point to the adoption of a pension and violation, point to the adoption of a pension and violation, point to the adoption of a pension and violation, point to the adoption of a pension and violation, point to the adoption of a pension and violation and well and wance of pensions should be restricted to cases presenting hese features. Every patriotic heart responds to a tender consideration for those who, having served their country long and well, are reduced to destitution and dependence, not as an incident of their service, but with advancing age or through sickness or misfortune. We are all tempted by the contemplation of such a condition to supply relief, and are often impatient of the limitations of public duty. Yielding to no one in the desire to indulge this feeling of consideration, I cannot rid myself of the conviction that if these exsolders are entitled to the benefit of an enactment, under which relief should be granted under the sanction of law, not in evasion of it; nor should such worthy objects of care, all equally entitled, be remitted to the unequal operation of sympathy or the tender mercies of social and political influence with their unjust discriminations.

The discharged soldiers and sailors of the country are our fellow-citizens, and interested with us in the passage and

tion to their welfare a willingness to neglect pub-ie duty in their behalf lion to their welfare a willingness to neglect public duty in their behalf

THE PATENT OFFICE.

On the 4th of March, 1885, the current business of the patent office was, on an average, five and a half months in arrears, and in several divisions more than twelve months behind. At the close of the last fiscal lyear such current work was but three months in arrears and it is asserted and believed that in the next few months the delay in obtaining an examination of an application for a patent will be but nominal. The number of applications for patents during the last fiscal year, including reissues, designs, trademarks and labels, equals 4,578, which is considerably in excess of the number received during any preceding year. The receipts of the patent office during the year aggregate \$1,205,167.80, enabling the office to turn into the treasury a surplus revenue, over and above all expenditures, of about \$163,-70.30. The number of patents granted during fine last fiscal year, including reissues, trademarks, designs and labels, was \$25,619—a number also quite largely in excess of that of any preceding year. The report of the commissioner shows the office to be in a prosperous condition and constantly increasing in its business. No increase of force is asked for. The amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, was \$880,760. The amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, is \$778,770.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, is \$778,770.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The secretary of the interior suggests a change in the plan for the payment of the indebtedness of the Pacific subsidized roads to the government. His suggestion has the unanimous indorsement of the persons selected by the government to act as directors of these roads and protect the interests of the United States in the board of direction. In considering the plan proposed the sole matters which should be taken into account, in my opinion, are the situation of the government as a creditor, and the surest way to secure the payment of the principal and interest of its debt. By a recent decision of the supreme court of the United States it has been adjudged that the laws of the several states are inoperative to regulate rates of transportation on railroads, if such regulation interferes with the rate of carriage from one state into another. This important field of control and regulation having been thus left entirely unoccupied, the expediency of federal action upon the subject is worthy of consideration.

gress. But after all has been done by the large of laws, either federal or state, to relieve attaction full of solicitude, much more read has to be accomplished by the reinstatement and cultivation of a true American sentiment which recognizes the equality of American citizenship. This, in the light of our traditions and in loyalty to the spirit of our institutions, would teach that a hearty co-operation on the part of all interests is the surest path to national greatness and the happiness of all our people, that capital should, in recognition of the brotherhood of our citizenship and in a spirit of American fairness, generously accord to labor its just compensation and consideration, and that contented labor is capital's best protection and faithful ally. It would teach, too, that the diverse situations of our people are inseparable from our civilization; that every citizen should, in his sphere, be a contributor to the genshould, in his sphere, be a contributor to the general good; that capital does not necessarily tend to the oppression of labor, and that violent disturbances and disorders alienate from their promoters true American sympathy and kindly feel-DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The department of agriculture, representing the oldest and largest of our national industries, is subserving well the purposes of its organization. By the introduction of new subjects of farming enterprise, and by opening new sources of agricultural wealth and the dissemination of carly information concerning production and prices, it has contributed largely to the country's prosperity. Through this agency advanced thought and investigation touching the subjects it has in charge should, among other things, be practically applied to the home production at a low cost of articles of food which are now imported from abroad. Such an innovation will necessarily, of course, in the beginning be within the domain of intelligent experiment; and the subject in every stage should receive all possible encouragement from the government.

The interests of millions of our citizens engaged in agriculture are involved in an enlargement and impovement of the results of their labor; and a zealous regard for their welfare should be a willing tribute to those whose productive returns are a main source of our progress and power. The existence of pleuro-pneumonal among the cattle of various states has led to burdensome and in some cases disastrous restrictions in an important branch of our commerce, threat ening to affect the quantity and quality of our food supply. This is a matter of such importance and of such far-reaching consequences that I hope it will engage the serious attention of the congress, to the end that such a remedy may be applied as the limits of a constitutional delegation of power to the general government will permit. I commend to the consideration of the confidence in tion of power to the general government will permit. I commend to the consideration of the congress the report of the commissioner and his suggestions concerning the interest intrusted to his care.

Suggestions concerning the interest intrusted to his care.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The continued operation of the law relating to our civil service has added the most convincing proofs of its necessity and usefulness. It is a fact worthy of note that every public officer who has a just idea of his duty to the people, testifies to the value of this reform. Its staunchest friends are found among those who understand it best, and its warmest supporters are those who are restrained and protected by its requirements. The meaning of such restraint and protection is not appreciated by those who want places under the government, regardless of merit and efficiency, nor by those who insist that the selection for such places should rest upon a proper credential showing active partisan work. They mean to public officers, if not their lives, the only opportunity afforded them to attend to public business, and they mean to the good people of the country the better performance of the work of their government. It is exceedingly strange that the scope and nature of this reform are so little understood, and that so many things not included within its plan are called by its name. When cavil yields more fully to examination the system will have large additions to the number of its friends. Our civil service reform may be imperfect in some of its details: it may be misunderstood and opposed; it may not always be faithfully applied; its designs may sometimes miscarry through mistake or willful intent: it may sometimes tremble under the assaults of its enemies or languish under the misguided zeal of impractical friends: but if the people of this country ever submit to the banishment of its underlying principle from the operation of their government, they will abandon the surest guarantee of the safety and success of American institutions. I invoke for this reform the cheerful and ungrudging support of congress. I renew my commendation made last year that the salaries of the commissioners be made as will enable them to increase the us CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

THE FREEDMEN'S BANK.

THE PREEDMEN'S HANK.

I desire to call the attention of the congress to a plain duty which the government owes to the depositors in the Freedmen's Savings and Trust company. This company was chartered by the congress for the benefit of the most liliterate and humble of our people, and with the intention of encouraging in them industry and thrift. Most of its branches were presided over by officers holding the commissions and clothed in the uniform of the United States. These and other circumstances reasonably. I think, led these simple people to suppose that the invitation to deposit their hard carned savings in this institution implied an undertaking on the part of their government that their money should be safely kept for them. When this company failed it was liable in the sum of \$2,09,265.22 to 61,131 depositors. Dividends amounting in the aggregate to 62 per cent. have been declared, and the sum called for and paid of such dividends seems to be \$1,648,131 72. This sum deducted from the entire amount of deposits leaves \$1,291,744.50 still unpaid. Past experience has shown that quite a large part of this sum will not be called for. There are assets still on hand amounting to the estimated sum of \$16,000.

I think the remaining 35 per cent. of such of these deposits as have claimants should be paid by the government, upon principles of equity and fairness. IN CONCLUSION.

After making certain suggestions regarding the management of District of Columbia affairs the president says:

In conclusion I carnestly invoke such wise action on the part of the people's legislators as will subserve the public good and demonstrate during the remaining days of the congress, as at present arganized, its ability and inclination to so meet the people's needs that it shall be gratefully remembered by an expectant constituency.

GROVER C EVSTAND.

Washington, Dec. 6, 1886.

THE SENATE.

lst District—(Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan and Perquimans)—W W Speight and Thomas J Murden, Reps. 2d District—(Tyrrell, Washington, Dare, Martin, Beaufort, Hyde and Pamileo)—C F Warren and J A Spruill, Dems 3rd District—(Northampton and Bertie)—F D Winston, Rep. 4th District—(Halifax)—Rep. 5th District—(Edgecombe)—R S Taylor, (col.) Rep.

Rep.

8th District—(Pitt) Willis R Williams, Dem.

7th District—(Wilson, Nash and Franklin)—
Capt J H Thorpe and T S Collie, Dems.

8th District—(Caven)—C C Clark, Dem.
9th District—(Jones, Onslow and Carteret) Dr

J W Saunders.
10th District—(Duplin and Wayne)—J A Bryan,
Dem. and W G Broadhurst, Ind. Dem.
11th District—(Greene and Lenoir)--Arthur,
Rep.

Rep. 12th District—(New Hanover and Pender) C P Lockey, Rep. 13th District-(Brunswick and Bladen)-W J

Bith District—(Brunswick and Bladen)—W J
Sutton, Rep.

14th District—(Sampson)—E W Kerr, dem.

15th District—(Columbus and Robeson)—H.
D. Wilson and J. E. Purcell, dems.

16th District—(Cumberland and Harnett)—
Dr John C. McCormick, dem.

17th District—(Wake)—Loftin Terrell, Rep.

18th district—(Wake)—Loftin Terrell, Rep.

19th District—(Wake)—Loftin Terrell, Rep.

19th District—(Waren)—C A Cook, Rep.

20th District—(Waren)—C A Harrison, reps.

21st district—(Granville,—W K Jenkins, rep.

22nd district—(Chatham and Alamance)—Hiram D Mason, Ind., dem.

23d district—(Rockingham)————Simpson, Ind., dem.

ams, dem. 28th district--(Stanly and Cabarrus)--S J

Pemberton, dem. 29th district--/Mecklenburg)--Capt S B Alex-3eth district--(Rowan and Davie)-F E Shob-

3eth district—(Rowan and Davie)—F E Shober, dem.
31st District—(Davidson)—S E Williams dem 32d District—(Forsyt) and Stokes)—W. C. Mathews, rep.
33d district—(Surry and Yadkin)——Lillington, rep.
34th district—(Iredeil, Wilkes and Alexander)—W D Tarner, and E M Stevenson, dems.
35th District—(Watauga, Ashe and Alleghany)—W. C. Fields, dem.
36th district—(Mitchell, Caldwell, Burke, Yancev and McDowell)—Col Isaac H Baley, Mitchell and Dr Jno Tull, dems.
37th district—(Catawba and Lincoln)—Dr. Wm L Crouse, dem.

37th district.-(Catawba and Lincoln).-Dr.
Wm L Crouse, dem.
38th district.-(Gaston and Cleveland).-James
L Webb, dem.
39th District.-(Rutherford and Polk).-John
B. Farse dom

B. Eaves, dem. 40th district--(Buncombe and Madison)--Fox. rep.
41st district--(Haywood, Henderson and Transylvania)--Geo W Wilson, dem.
42d district--(Jackson, Swain, Macon, Chero-kee, Clay and Graham)---Kope Elias, dem.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alexander-Reuben Watts, dem. Alieghany -- R A Daughton, dem. Anson -- W L Parsons, dem.

Shaw, dems. Currituck—Pierce Hampton, den., Chatham—James Parham and John T Paschall, Chatham -- James Parham and John T Paschall, Ind. dems.
Dare-Rep.
Davidson--N W Beeson and Williams, dems.
Dayler-- Ellis, rep.
Duplin-- J D Southerland. dem.
Durham-- T C Oakley, Ind. dem.
Edgecombe-- R C Crenshaw (col.) and Dred Wimberly (col.) reps.
Franklin-- J H Williams, col., and Thad Macon

Frauklin--J H Williams, col., and Thad Macon reps.
Forsyth--Henry E Fries, Jr, dem.
Gaston--Jno F Wilson, dem.
Graham--Crisp, rep.
Gates--R Gathing, Ind dem.
Grranville--J M Davis and H G Tilley, reps.
Greene-Dorsett, rep.
Guilford--J A Pritchett and B G Chilleutt, reps.
Halfax-2 rep.
Haywood-- Win. P. Crawford, dem.
Harnett--Thomas W Harrington, dem.
Headerson--Ewart, rep.
Hertford--E T Snipes, rep.
Hyde--I B Watson, dem.
Iredell--A Leazer and J B Holman, dems.
Jackson--Dr. Candler, rep.

Jackson-Dr. Candler, rep. Johnston -E S Abell, dem., and John Sanders,

Johnston - E S Abell, dem., and John Sanders, Ind dem.
Johnston - E S Abell, dem., and John Sanders, Ind dem.
Jones - Green, rep.
Lenoir - M A Gray, dem.
Lincoln - T H Proctor, dem.
Macon - W N Alman, dem.
Madison - Prischett, rep.
Martin - John W Manning, dem.
Moore - D C Mc Kinnon, rep.
Montgomery - Alien Jordan, rep.
Met Dowell - G W Crawford, rep.
Mecklenburg - Dr. J T Kell, E k P Osborne and J W Moore, dems.
Mitchell J S Turner, rep.
Nash - John Sharp rep. * S
New Hanover - Howe and Holloway, reps.
Northampton - Dr. R. H. Stancil, dem., and W R Rawls, rep. New Hanover—Howe and Holloway, reps.
Northampton—Dr. R. H. Staneil, dem., and
R Rawls, rep.
Onslow—H E King, dem.
Orange—J B Check, rep.
Pamileo-J. B. Martin, dem.
Pasquotank—Hinton (col) rep.
Pender—R M Croom, rep.
Perguimans—E H White, rep.
Person—J F Woody, rep.
Pitt—M C S Cherry and E C Blount, dems.
Polk—Henry Morgan, rep.

Polk-Heury Morgan, rep. Randolph--Dr John W Worth and T J Redding Randelph.-Dr John W Worth and TJ Redding dens.
Richmond—Joshua Chappell, rep.
Robeson—H McMillian and D C Regan, dems.
Rockingham—Webster and Lindsey, Ind dems.
Rowan—Lee S Overman, dem.
Rutherford—Geo. Stewart, rep
Sampson—R R Bell and W E Stevens, dems.
Statly—D N Bennett, dem.
Statly—D N Bennett, dem.
Stokes—J C Newsome, rep.
Surry—Shadrack Franklin, dem.
Swain—A H Hayes, dem.
Transylvania—J P Dever, dem.
Tyrrell—R P Felton dem.
Tyrrell—R P Felton dem.
Vance—J M Watson, col., rep.
Wake—Temple, Mangum, Hoover and Sorrell, reps.

Look at Your Label. Our city subscribers who are in arrears are requested to examine the labes on their paper this week and ascertain the condition of their accounts and then call at the office

ARE YOU GOING TO PLANT TREES?

WILL PAY YOU

S. ORTHO WILSON, Nurseryman. VINEYARD, WAKE COUNTY, N. C.

SPECIAL PRICES for fall of 1886 and spring of 1887.

AGENTS WANTED.

FOUTZ'S



DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,



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BUT TELL EVERYBODY TO GO AND BUY TOYS AND HOLIDAY GOODS that will please the little ones, and the best place on earth to buy them is at

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Greatest, only, and Original Mastodonic Centralization of Novelties!
Gigantic Aggregation of Wonderful Currosities.

GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY WEEK! - -

Semi-daily and daily Matinees by the Mechanical Electro, Galvanic and Telephonic curiosities, supported by the Brazilian Monkeys, Hindoo Juglers and Russian Bears. Wonderful wonders from China, Japan, Afghanistan and Timbuctoo. We can say, without lear of contradiction, that we have now on exhibition the largest, most varied and

Toys and Holiday Goods

ever shown in Winston, comprising the following: Dolls of every kind, from One Cent to Five Dollars, almost every kind of German Toys manufactured, Poll Carriages, W. gons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, Chime Hoops, Thugs, Rocking Horses, Side Rockers, Round Rockers, Rocking Chairs, Dolls' Arm Chairs, Cribs, Bedsteads, Tool Chests, Saws and Bucks, Doll Houses, Doll Mansions, Doll Villas, Washing Sets, Extension Tables, Bureaus, Pianos, Brass Trombones and Cornets, Singing Tops, Mechanical Locomotives, Tin, China and Brass Trumpets, beautiful line of Shell Work Boxes, a magnificent assortment of

Writing Desks and Work Boxes

in Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple and Silk Plush, every imaginary design in Vases, Chine Cups and Sausers, Tea Sets, Wash Sets, Smokers' Sets, in Lava and China Ware, Wood and Groze, beautiful Wire Baskest, with China, Glass and Majolica bottoms, Drums, Fifes, Harmonicas, Metelophones, Music Boxes, Child's Cup Saucer and Plate Sets, Knife, Fork and Spoons.

Beautiful GLASS-WARE, nice assortment of MAJOLICA-WARE, 10,000 Packs FIRE CRACK-EBS, at 5 cents, Paper Caps by the million at 5 cents per dozen boxes, all kinds of Paper Cap-Pistols, Buffalo Bill Guns, Pop Guns, Crack Shot Gunns.

Don't forget that we are offering tremendous bargains in our regular.

Boots, Shoes, Notions and Fancy Goods. We have mentioned only a few of the Holiday Goods we now have on

we have mentioned only a few of the Honday Goods we now have on the history, and in support of the statement, that we have the best assortment of TOYS ever brought to this Town, we respectfully invite you to call and see for yourselves, and we will take pleasure in showing you through, whether you wish to buy or not. Our customers in Town are earnestly requested to call early and make their selections before the rush, which is sure to come a few days before Christmas. You can leave your orders at our Store till Christmas Eve. Last season 'twas an acknowledged fact that we showed the largest,

best selected; and cheapest stock of Holiday Goods ever shown in this City before, but that and all other attempts of Toy Shows would pale and dwarf in shameful comparison when shown with this our Grandest Gathering of WONDERS and NOVELTIES, which we have been collecting from all of the principal marts

A magnificent line of Silk Fringed Christmas and New Year Cards, &c. CHRISTMAS SATIN ART NOVELTIES. Low Prices our motto. Toys and Holiday Goods are usually sold at

fancy prices, but this is not our plan. We will sell Holiday Goods at as small a profit as any other line, thus placing heretofore costly gifts within the reach of all. Remember every dellar's worth of goods you buy from us between now and December 25th entitles you to a chance in an elegant \$20 Doll, I large Mechanical Toy, and a Beautiful Writing Dock and Work Eox combined Remember the chances cost you nothing.

You can find anything you want in the Toy line at

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Mention this paper.

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BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUN

AND RIFLE COMBINED.

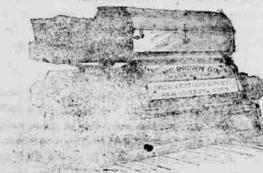
THE ROYAL

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